United Nations A/HRC/37/11/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 February 2018

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-seventh session
26 February–23 March 2018
Agenda item 6
Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Republic of Korea

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

GE.18-03096(E)
1803096

Please recycle

1. The Republic of Korea has been a fervent advocate of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) that was launched in 2008 by the Human Rights Council to facilitate mutual review of the human rights situations among the member states and to protect and promote human rights.

2. In the course of drafting the two previous UPR reports and of coordinating, implementing and monitoring the entire UPR process, the Government has been making efforts to build governance in human rights with engagement from both the government ministries and civil society. This report has been prepared in compliance with the procedure to be presented to the 37th Human Rights Council.

3. In January 2018, the Government held a public hearing where civil society groups were invited to exchange opinions over the recommendations from the constructive dialogue in the UPR, including the noted ones, and the public hearing brought together diverse perspectives on whether to support or note the recommendations. Subsequently, the Government sought the opinions of the relevant ministries, which are in the position of deciding on the acceptance of and implementing the recommendations, and determined its final position, which is presented as in this report.

4. Setting aside 85 recommendations which the Government supported and three that were noted in the 28th session of the UPR Working Group, the Government reviewed a total of 130 recommendations. The Government supports 36 and notes 94 recommendations. This is illustrated in this present report.

5. Of the recommendations the Government received, some recommendations were incompatible with the domestic law and conditions, some already in effect, and some noted because of social controversy or discrepancy with the position of the Government, which hinders their immediate adoption.

6. However, the UPR mechanism embodies the shared will of the international community by guiding the state under review to "note" rather than "reject" the recommendations, thereby obliging every member state to pay heed to the recommendations and fulfil its responsibility for protecting and promoting human rights in compliance with the international human rights norms.

7. Consequently, even when some of the recommendations are not accepted at the moment or are noted because of their incompatibility with the domestic legal system and social circumstances, the Government of the Republic of Korea will always remain committed to its effort to take into account the concerns and expectations of the member states about its human rights situations, thereby contributing to not only improvement of the domestic human rights situations but also global efforts for promoting human rights, thus becoming a responsible member of the international community.

International obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies, national human rights framework

8. The following recommendations enjoy the support of the Republic of Korea: **132.1–132.3, 132.9, 132.10 and 132.19-132.23**.

9. **Recommendation 132.20.** The Government expects to withdraw its reservation on Article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, once an in-depth discussion and specific legislative efforts take effect.

10. The following recommendations are noted: **132.4-132.8, 132.11-132.18, 132.24** and **132.25**.

11. **Recommendation 132.16.** The Republic of Korea already ratified the Rome Statute, which provides for heavier and more systematic punishments for war crimes and crimes against humanity compared to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity. The ROK will continue to examine the effects of acceding to the Convention.

12. **Recommendation 132.17.** As for the ratification of the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute on the crime of aggression, a thorough review needs to be carried out with regard to the legal effect of the most recent resolution adopted at the Assembly of State Parties and the scope of the ICC jurisdiction.

13. **Recommendation 132.18.** Considering that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons stands contrary to a gradual nuclear phase-out which takes into account the national security situation of individual states, the ROK voted against the resolution concerned and did not attend the conferences.

14. **Recommendations 132.4-132.8, 132.11-132.15.** Taking into account a number of factors, such as the discrepancy between the treaties concerned and domestic law, the need for enactment or amendment of relevant laws and impact of ratification, the ROK will continue to consider the ratification of the international treaties to which it has not acceded.

Equality and non-discrimination

15. The following recommendations enjoy the support of the Republic of Korea: **132.28–132.31, 132.33, 132.34, 132.37, 132.41, 132.42, 132.46, 132.47 and 132.49–132.55.**

16. **Recommendations 132.30 and 132.46.** The Government expends effort to prohibit discrimination against and protect the rights of non-citizens pursuant to the *Framework Act on Treatment of Foreigners Residing in the Republic of Korea*. The Government included policies to stop xenophobia and racism in the third Basic Plan for Immigration Policy.

17. The following recommendations are noted: **132.26, 132.27, 132.32, 132.35, 132.36, 132.38–132.40, 132.43–132.45, 132.48 and 132.56-132.68.**

18. **Recommendations 132.26, 132.27, 132.32, 132.35, 132.38–132.40, 132.43, 132.57–132.62, 132.64**, and the former parts of 132.36, 132.44 and 132.65. The Government has devoted considerable legislative efforts to prohibit discrimination through the Constitution and 90 other legislations. Meanwhile, considering the controversy over the prohibited grounds of discrimination, the enactment of the general anti-discrimination law, which provides general remedial procedure for the victims of discriminatory acts, requires considerable examination and opinion-gathering process to reach public consensus regarding the matter. Furthermore, imposing criminal punishment for discriminatory acts requires a careful review.

19. **Recommendations 132.66–132.68**, and the latter parts of **132.44, 132.45** and **132.65**. Cases regarding whether or not the consensual same-sex activities is punishable under Article 92-6 of the *Military Criminal Act* and its constitutionality are pending with the ordinary court and the Constitutional Court, and the Government will conform to the final rulings of the judicial branch.

20. **Recommendations 132.48 and 132.56**. Establishing racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate speech as separate elements constituting criminal offence may result in violation of the rule of clarity in criminal law. In addition, the need for a separate law should be carefully examined with a thorough review of the current criminal law in that the motivation of a crime is considered in the determination of sentence and that it is hard to conclude that there is an absence of legislative provisions to punish hate speech.

21. **Recommendation 132.63.** The ROK deems it inadequate for a government to prohibit conversion therapy conducted in the private sphere.

Development and human rights

22. **Recommendation 132.69** enjoys the support of the Republic of Korea.

23. The Government adopts a human rights-based approach with respect to development projects in an effort to uphold the spirit of the *Framework Act on International Development Cooperation*.

Right to life, liberty and security, and administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

24. The Government notes **Recommendations 132.70–132.93**.

25. **Recommendations 132.70–132.89.** The abolition and practice of the death penalty are of significant importance as they are associated with the essence of criminal law, requiring comprehensive review of the public opinion, legal perception and the function of death penalty in criminal policy.

26. **Recommendation 132.90.** The ROK adheres to strict application of the *National Security Act* in line with the judgements of the Supreme Court so that abusive or arbitrary application of the law that results in an undue restraint on a person's liberty shall not be allowed. Further, there are no legal grounds to arbitrarily release any offender of the *National Security Act* who has been detained in accordance with due process of law.

27. **Recommendation 132.91.** Under the law, a crime of violence is defined as using physical force on a person's body and a crime of cruel act as any action that may inflict psychological or physical pain. Thus, any acts that might constitute acts of torture are already subject to criminal punishment by the current criminal legislation.

28. **Recommendation 132.92.** Under the current law, marital rape is recognized as a criminal offense as the object of the crime of rape is defined as a person, which in itself includes a spouse.

29. **Recommendation 132.93.** There is no impunity for crimes committed by the United States Forces Korea (USFK) and they are subject to criminal punishment pursuant to the Status of Forces Agreement and the relevant law.

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

30. **Recommendation 132.106** enjoys the support of the Republic of Korea.

31. The following recommendations are noted: **132.94–132.105 and 132.107–132.111.**

32. **Recommendations 132.94–132.105.** The Government will conform to the decision of the Constitutional Court's ruling on the pending case on the punishment of the conscientious objectors. The unique security landscape of the Korean Peninsula and the importance of ensuring the equity of military service demand an in-depth discussion based on public consensus in introducing alternative services for those who refuse to serve their military duties as enlisted or conscripted soldiers on the grounds of freedom of thoughts, conscience or religion.

33. **Recommendations 132.109–132.111**, and the latter part of **132.108**. The purpose of the *National Security Act* (NSA) is to safeguard basic order of liberal democracy of the ROK, which is under unique security conditions as a divided nation. The Government adheres to the strict interpretation and application of the Act, limiting its application to where there is a clear danger that may threaten the existence and security or the liberal democratic order of the nation. The Government complies with due process of law to prevent human rights abuses that may occur in the course of investigation and interrogation, and guarantees the right to freedom of expression to the maximum possible extent. Moreover, there have been no incidents of undue prosecution and conviction of an individual who has legitimately exercised the right to freedom of expression and the right to freedom of association. The ROK will continue to ensure strict interpretation and careful application of the NSA, and the complete observance of due process of law.

Prohibition of all forms of slavery and the rights of women and children

34. The following recommendations enjoy the support of the Republic of Korea: **132.112, 132.113** and **132.122**.

35. **Recommendation 132.113.** A scheme to expand the ratio of female legislators has already been put in place. The Political Reform Special Committee of the National Assembly agreed on revising the *Public Official Election Act* to strengthen the effectiveness of the scheme which requires that a certain number of female candidates be recommended in the election of proportional representatives for the National Assembly.

36. The following recommendations are noted: **132.114–132.121, 132.123 and 132.124.**

37. **Recommendations 132.114 and 132.115.** Whether to abolish the crime of abortion or to extend the list of circumstances where abortion is permitted is a matter of significant importance as it is associated with the right of an unborn baby to its life as well as the right of a pregnant woman to her life, body and self-determination. This will be decided by taking into account the Constitutional Court's decision on the pending case of the constitutionality of the crime of abortion, legislative examples of other countries, and opinions of all corners of society.

38. **Recommendations 132.116, 132.117.** Forced sterilization of women with disabilities is prohibited by law in the ROK, and no such practice is carried out.

39. **Recommendations 132.118–132.121, 132.123, and 132.124.** When children of non-citizens are born in the ROK, their parents can register the child's birth via the embassy of their country of origin. The ROK permits the children of non-citizen parents to be registered as a foreigner and to remain in the ROK when the non-citizen parents are unable to register the child's birth through the embassy because they are recognized refugees, seeking refugee status, or given humanitarian status, provided that birth certificates issued by hospitals prove the biological relationship between the child and his/her parents.

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons

40. The following recommendations enjoy the support of the Republic of Korea: **132.127-132.129.**

41. **Recommendation 132.128.** The ROK does not impose restrictions on the renewal of a work visa of migrant workers on the grounds of workplace change. Migrant workers who are legally residing in the ROK can apply for the extension of their work visa regardless of their workplace change history.

42. The following recommendations are noted: **132.125, 132.126** and **132.130.**

43. **Recommendation 132.126.** The ROK applies the laws on labour relations without discrimination to the migrant workers with work permits and works on improving housing conditions of migrant workers. Furthermore, the Government provides migrant workers irrespective of their status with redress for overdue wages and industrial accidents pursuant to the *Labour Standards Act* and the *Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act*. Meanwhile, through the enforcement of the *Refugee Act* that took effect on 1 July 2013, the Government ensures the rights of refugee applicants to receive livelihood and housing subsidies, healthcare support, and education. Although guaranteeing full support of housing, healthcare and educational service irrespective of the status of sojourn is a goal hard to achieve at the moment, the Government will commit to expanding the scope of benefits granted to migrants.

44. **Recommendation 132.130.** The Government is committed to ensuring the right to education for unregistered children by refraining from cracking down until they finish their education, deferring the decision of deportation, and excluding the children aged less than

14 years from protective custody. However, the ROK finds it difficult to introduce a complete ban on protective custody of unregistered children, as these children may possibly be exploited to extend or gain permission of legal stay, and also because of a need to address the case of criminal conduct involving unregistered children.

United Nations A/HRC/37/12/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 February 2018

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-seventh session
26 February–23 March 2018
Agenda item 6
Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Switzerland

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

GE.18-02804(E)

1802804

Please recycle

1. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process is a high priority for Switzerland, which regards the UPR as a valuable opportunity to strengthen and foster the national debate on human rights in a transparent and inclusive manner. Switzerland is a strong supporter of the UPR process on account of its universal and equal treatment of every country. Switzerland welcomes the outcome of its third UPR cycle. Switzerland reiterates that, owing to its semi-direct and federalist system, implementation of the country's international human rights obligations lies with the competent state bodies at the federal, cantonal and municipal levels. This system allows Switzerland to respect, protect and promote human rights in an effective and efficient way.

2. On 9 November 2017, Switzerland received 251 recommendations from UN member states, of which 121 were immediately supported and 67 noted. With this document, Switzerland sets out its position and rationale on the remaining 63 recommendations, of which 40 are now supported and 23 noted. It points out that many of the supported recommendations have already been implemented (see, inter alia, 146.1–5; 146.15–19; 146.61–66; 146.116). As a result of the thorough domestic consultation process, recommendation 146.67, which was initially supported, is now noted. In sum, of the total 251 recommendations, Switzerland has supported 160 and noted 91. In conformity with its practice in regard to international obligations, Switzerland supported those recommendations which it is able to implement in due time as well as recommendations that have already been implemented.

3. True to the inclusive and participative process it adopted in preparing its national report, Switzerland undertook wide consultations with all the parties concerned, particularly with its federal entities, i.e. the cantons. The replies hereinafter reflect the opinion of the cantonal and the federal governments.

List of recommendations examined by Switzerland and the position taken

Recommendation	*Swiss Position*	*Rationale*
147.1	Noted	Switzerland ratifies human rights instruments which provide for individual communications to human rights treaty bodies on condition that experience exists with the instrument in question. Thus, the initial report, submitted in June 2016 by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, requires consideration prior to ratification of the Optional Protocol. Such consideration has not yet been scheduled.
147.2	Noted	See 147.1.
147.3	Noted	The ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education is not foreseen at this stage. However, Switzerland will continue to combat any forms of discrimination within its education system.
147.4	Noted	Switzerland shares the goal of a world without nuclear weapons. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is a step in that direction. There are, however, some points of concern, as stated in an explanation of vote when the Treaty was adopted. Switzerland is currently conducting an interdepartmental assessment of the Treaty and its effects in order to determine its position.
147.5	Supported	Switzerland reaffirms its commitment made during its first and second UPR cycles to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles. A draft law has been submitted for public consultation, the evaluation of which will serve as a basis for the next steps. Switzerland stresses that this acceptance does not in any way prejudice the decisions to be taken by the Federal Council and Parliament.

147.6	Supported	See 147.5.
147.7	Supported	See 147.5.
147.8	Supported	See 147.5.
147.9	Supported	See 147.5.
147.10	Noted	Popular initiatives must respect peremptory norms of international law. Parliament rejected a proposal for legislative measures to improve the compatibility of popular initiatives with non-peremptory international law in 2016. The right of Swiss citizens to modify the Constitution by means of a popular initiative is a fundamental element of Swiss democracy. As in the past, Switzerland will honour its commitments with regard to human rights and address possible conflicts between its Constitution and human rights on a case-by-case basis, while respecting the will of the Swiss people.
147.11	Supported	See 147.5.
147.12	Supported	See 147.5.
147.13	Supported	See 147.5.
147.14	Supported	See 147.5.
147.15	Supported	See 147.5.
147.16	Supported	See 147.5.
147.17	Supported	See 147.5.
147.18	Supported	See 147.5.
147.19	Supported	See 147.5.
147.20	Supported	See 147.5.
147.21	Supported	See 147.5.
147.22	Supported	See 147.5.
147.23	Supported	Switzerland reaffirms its commitment to present in each case the best-suited national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections through an adequate and merit-based selection process.
147.24	Supported	See 147.5.
147.25	Noted	See 147.10.
147.26	Noted	See 147.10.
147.27	Supported	Switzerland takes the implementation of its international human rights obligations very seriously. The Confederation has established an 'interdepartmental core group on human rights policy' (KIM) to coordinate human rights policy issues and the reporting thereof, including on the follow-up to recommendations, to international human rights treaty bodies at the federal and cantonal levels.
147.28	Supported	Existing measures taken in the context of cantonal integration programmes to encourage peaceful coexistence are considered to be sufficient, and Switzerland has not identified any need to expand these.
147.29	Noted	Switzerland considers that Art. 261*bis* of the Swiss Penal Code provides exhaustive legal protection against discrimination.

147.30	Supported	A comprehensive national security concept to protect any minorities considered to be threatened, including the financial means to sustain preventive measures, is in preparation. Its adoption is planned for 2018.
147.31	Supported	Measures to protect against any form of racial and religious discrimination are provided for at all state levels. They are amended where necessary. In November 2017, Switzerland adopted a national action plan against radicalisation and violent extremism, which contributes to the prohibition of any kind of discrimination.
147.32	Supported	Switzerland will continue its efforts to prevent any form of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including through cantonal integration programmes. Measures specifically targeting children and young people are encouraged by the Swiss law on the promotion of extra-curricular activities for children and adolescents.
147.33	Noted	Swiss law already provides for various means of protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. In addition, the Federal Council agreed to evaluate possible areas, where additional legal measures against discrimination are necessary. A parliamentary committee has started a public consultation on a legislative proposal to include discrimination based on sexual orientation in Art. 261*bis* of the Swiss Penal Code.
147.34	Supported	The new law on adoption allows same-sex couples to adopt their registered partner's children. Furthermore, Parliament is currently examining the possibility of allowing same-sex marriage.
147.35	Noted	Rather than adopting a national action plan to promote the rights of the LGBTI community, Switzerland considers it more efficient and effective to support concrete projects and organisations, particularly at the local level.
147.36	Noted	Police and judicial authorities receive training on human rights issues. Specific training in regard to transgender persons is not foreseen.
147.37	Noted	Switzerland will continue to protect the human rights of the LGBTI community. Various measures are being discussed, such as facilitating the change of legal gender and name in the civil register. Police and judicial authorities receive training on human rights issues, but no particular training regarding transgender persons is foreseen.
147.38	Noted	Switzerland has recently adopted a national action plan for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (NAP/BHR). It contains mutually supportive binding and non-binding measures improving the protection of human rights in the context of business activities. For the time being, Switzerland considers a comprehensive and legally binding human rights due diligence or liability clause for multinational enterprises to be too restrictive.
147.39	Supported	Switzerland will intensify its oversight over Swiss companies in general in the context of the implementation of the NAP/BHR, which also includes several political instruments to promote the respect for human rights by businesses operating in conflict areas.
147.40	Noted	See 147.38.
147.41	Noted	See 147.38.

147.42	Noted	See 147.38.
147.43	Supported	Various measures have been taken, such as the construction of new detention facilities, in order to reduce overcrowding in pre-trial detention facilities. Moreover, cantonal law enforcement authorities have set up the organisation "Santé Prison Suisse" to standardise health conditions in Swiss prisons.
147.44	Supported	Cantons consider the separation of women and men as well as children and adult prisoners to be a priority. Corresponding measures have been taken by the cantonal conference of police and justice directors (KKJPD).
147.45	Noted	According to Commission Recommendation (EU) 2017/432 on the Return Directive (2008/115/EC), an absolute prohibition of administrative detention of minors is not feasible. However, the special needs of minors are always taken into account and the Federal Act on Foreign Nationals prohibits administrative detention of minors under 15 years.
147.46	Supported	Switzerland adopted the national action plan to combat human trafficking in 2017–2020 and advised all cantons to implement the 'COMPETO process', which aims to facilitate the issuing of residence permits to victims of human trafficking. In doing so, it reaffirmed its commitment to remove structural and individual obstacles to work and education for migrants through administrative and legal measures and to combat racial discrimination.
147.47	Supported	Switzerland reaffirms its commitment to combat discrimination and has established a roadmap for the implementation of CEDAW Recommendations. Furthermore, Switzerland will continue to take effective measures to combat domestic violence at both the federal and cantonal levels, for example through its implementation of the Istanbul Convention.
147.48	Noted	Switzerland considers its current systems to be sufficient and has not identified any need to expand them.
147.49	Supported	Switzerland is committed to promoting gender equality in all areas of life and to effectively implement the federal law on gender equality, specifically through financing gender equality programmes. In addition, measures have been taken to eliminate gender-specific discrimination in social security systems, such as old-age and invalidity pension schemes. Gender budgeting is applied in international cooperation as a component of governance programmes at local level. Furthermore, the recently adopted gender strategy for Switzerland's foreign policy and international cooperation takes SDG 5 of the 2030 Agenda as a starting point.
147.50	Supported	Switzerland continues its efforts to promote a balanced representation of men and women in leadership positions. The Swiss Confederation as an employer sets target values for women and men, in general and at management levels, for each legislative period. It will continue its awareness-raising as well as measures for reconciliation of work, private and family life. Furthermore, a proposal to revise Swiss company law, including gender targets for the board of directors and management board, is pending in Parliament.
147.51	Supported	See 147.50.
147.52	Supported	Several cantons are already applying measures to promote gender equality. Moreover, the Federal Council has proposed modifying the

		Gender Equality Act with a view to obliging companies with more than 50 employers to conduct a wage gap analysis every four years, and to include a representation threshold in the revised company law. These two bills are pending in Parliament. However, in certain areas, mandatory measures are already in place, for example with regard to payments and membership in extra-parliamentary commissions.
147.53	Noted	Switzerland will continue its efforts in this regard. However, a recent parliamentary decision does not allow for any expansion of this engagement.
147.54	Supported	Switzerland continues its measures to strengthen the participation of women and young people. The Gender Equality Act and the Swiss Constitution prohibit any form of discrimination based on gender. Switzerland has reaffirmed its commitment to combat any form of gender-based violence by ratifying the Istanbul Convention. Several implementation measures, such as the amendments of the Civil Code, Civil Procedure Code, Penal Code and Military Penal Code improving the protection of victims of violence, including gender-based violence, are pending in Parliament.
147.55	Noted	See 147.53.
147.56	Supported	Several Swiss laws (e.g. Gender Equality Act, labour law) aim to protect the rights of women in the labour market. The National Programme on the Prevention of Poverty includes different measures (e.g. social and professional integration, housing and childcare support) to reduce poverty among vulnerable groups, which include but are not limited to women.
147.57	Noted	A popular initiative demanding a four-week paternity leave has been submitted. The Federal Council has decided to recommend rejection of this initiative. In addition, Parliament has recently rejected the introduction of paternity leave.
147.58	Noted	Switzerland considers its current systems to be sufficient and has not identified any need to expand them.
147.59	Noted	The protection of the rights of migrant persons with disabilities and special needs (PWDs) is a concern for Switzerland. A comprehensive legal framework is in force. Instead of adopting further laws, Switzerland prefers to enhance protection by raising the awareness for the needs of migrant PWDs. The new asylum system takes into account the special needs of asylum seekers with disabilities, and further measures to protect their rights can be taken on a case-by-case basis.
147.60	Supported	The standards of human rights are high in Switzerland. This situation is beneficial for all population groups, including migrants. Moreover, Switzerland is committed, at both national and international levels, to protecting the human rights of migrants. It will continue its efforts in this regard.
147.61	Supported	The revised Asylum Act is consistent with the recommendations of Swiss Refugee Aid regarding unaccompanied minors. It guarantees, for example, legal representation throughout the entire procedure as well as access to health services and basic education. The specific needs of unaccompanied minors are systematically taken into account. However, it is not foreseen to revise the Asylum Act in a way to oblige the cantons to fulfil the recommendations of the Swiss Refugee Aid concerning youth protection, welfare, accommodation and care.

147.62	Supported	Within the framework of the revised Asylum Act and the restructured asylum procedure, all reception centres at the federal level must comply with uniform standards. These regulations include specific rules regarding the protection of families, unaccompanied minors and vulnerable people. Also the cantons foresee standards for their own cantonal reception centres.
147.63	Supported	Switzerland continues its many efforts in this regard. In the health sector, for example, as described in the National Strategy for the Prevention of Non-communicable Diseases 2017-2024, cantonal action plans on healthy aging entail numerous promotion and prevention programmes for the elderly. These cantonal measures cover topics such as a healthy diet, physical activity and mental health (including suicide prevention). Also of note are the annual federal subsidies to nationally operating organisations which advise and support older people in managing their everyday lives as independently as possible and which offer a wide range of measures for social and political participation. Private organisations, the cantons and the municipalities also contribute to such measures.

United Nations A/HRC/37/13/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 February 2018

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-seventh session
Agenda item 6
Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Pakistan

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

GE.18-02448(E)
1802448

Please recycle

1. Pakistan participated in the third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in a constructive and inclusive manner.

2. In total, Pakistan received 289 recommendations during the review.

3. The Government of Pakistan gave serious consideration to the recommendations made during its UPR. Broad-based consultations with relevant stakeholders were made to decide its position on 289 recommendations.

4. Position of the Government of Pakistan to the recommendations made during the UPR of Pakistan is as follows:

Recommendations that enjoy the support of the Government of Pakistan

Recommendations 8, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 131, 132, 134, 136, 137, 138, 141, 143, 146, 147, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168, 170, 173, 174, 175, 176, 182, 183, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 279, 280, 281, 282, 284, 285 and 286.

Recommendations that have been noted by the Government of Pakistan

Recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 66, 74, 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 133, 135, 139, 140, 142, 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 167, 169, 172, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, 185, 186, 238, 247, 254, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 283 and 287.

Recommendations rejected by the Government of Pakistan

Recommendations 100, 171, 288 and 289 are rejected on the ground that these are politically motivated.